

## THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

CANON HENSON REFUSES  
TO WITHDRAW CHARGES

Maintains Directors of Peruvian Amazon Company Convicted at Atrocities.

## UNTRUTHS FROM PULPIT

His Statements So Characterized, but He Sees No Occasion to Abate Severity of Censure.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 24.—The sermon of Canon Henson of Westminster Abbey on August 4, in which he attacked Sir John Lister-Kaye and Messrs. Gubbins and Read, formerly directors of the Peruvian Amazon Rubber Company, for the Putumayo atrocities, has brought out a remarkable letter from Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., a firm of lawyers representing Sir John Lister-Kaye and others, addressed to Canon Henson.

In his sermon the Canon dwelt on the responsibility of the former directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company, mentioning Englishmen by name. He said the actual perpetrators of the crimes mentioned in Sir Roger Casement's report are beyond our reach, "but their employers, with whose guilt if unknown connivance their crimes were committed, and who shared out the bloodstained gains which they transmitted, are here among us. It is not the irreducible demand of justice that these men, and notably their leader and the arch organizer of the whole tragedy, be arrested and be brought to public trial?"

Messrs. Ashurst and Morris, asserting that their object is not to threaten from a legal or from any other point of view, say:

"The statements you made in your sermon with regard to our clients can be characterized only as absolute untruths, and constitute an outrage on every precept of fair play and justice. The fact that you attempted to screen yourself behind the sanctity of the pulpit of Westminster Abbey can make no difference, either to the legal or the moral aspect of the matter, but so far as our experience of fifty years goes it is entirely unprecedented for a minister of religion to use the pulpit in such a manner."

The writers of the letter then proceed to defend their clients, adding: "As we have said, it is without precedent that a minister of religion of rank in the Church to use the Church to utter on such a sacred occasion as a sermon from the pulpit the most outrageous slanders against honorable gentlemen, for which there is not the slightest foundation in fact, even when the matter by pronouncing their names from the pulpit and suggesting that they be arrested and brought to public trial."

"Now, however, that the facts have been brought to your attention, we have to request, on behalf of our clients, that after you have had an opportunity to consider the matter, you inform us what you purpose to do to make amends for conduct which our clients are justified in describing as unworthy of a clergyman of the Church of England, unworthy of a gentleman, and unworthy of a man."

To this Canon Henson has replied that the firm of solicitors had evidently not seen the full report of the sermon, and sent a report which he said was correct. The solicitors wrote again, saying that the report of the sermon which Canon Henson submitted bore evidence of being an edited one, not truthfully representing what had been really said from the pulpit, and again asked an answer to their first letter, whereupon Canon Henson wrote:

"I have reflected whether there is any obligation resting on me to mitigate the severity of the censure which in the most public way possible I thought it my duty to pass on the conduct of the directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company. I have particularly considered whether there are any statements in that sermon which merit your description of 'absolute untruths,' and which therefore ought publicly to be withdrawn."

The conclusion to which I have arrived is that the sermon is entirely justified by the facts, so far as I am able to know them. No statement in it lies open to the charge of untruthfulness or exaggeration, and your clients, if they can clear themselves from the heavy culpability which rests upon them, in my deliberate judgment are greatly to be congratulated on the opportunity which the appointment of a select committee of the House of Commons to investigate their responsibility will in due course bring them."

"I agree that the course I took was entirely unprecedented, and am content to justify it by pointing to the entirely unprecedented circumstances in which it was adopted. I chose Westminster Abbey for what I had to say because in my judgment it was the right place for such a pronouncement and would secure for my words the widest possible publicity."

After discussing the defence of the English directors, in the course of which he said, "Your clients maintain they are ignorant of the facts; I reply that such ignorance is culpable," he proceeded: "For directors to confess ignorance is to acknowledge neglect of duty, and I repeat that the effect of this gross neglect of duty was to immerse even those directors who were ignorant of the facts in guilty connivance with malefactors. No doubt a deeper guilt attached to those who could not plead ignorance, but your clients apparently were content to retain in their service men who, as their own representatives subsequently

FRANCE'S DRASTIC LAW  
AGAINST UNSIGHTLY 'ADS'

Disfiguring of Country Scenery To Be Stopped (in 1915) by System of High and Progressive Taxation.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Aug. 24.—Louis L. Klotz, Minister of Finance and a great admirer of French scenery, submitted yesterday to President Faillière a decree which the President signed without hesitation and which puts an end to the abuse in the country districts, along automobile routes and railroads of the main-moth advertising which, with its huge, unsightly boards, has become a public nuisance.

The new law imposes a progressive tax which is practically prohibitive on these eyesores. For instance, every advertisement board from one to six metres square pays \$10 to the state, boards from six to ten metres square pay \$20 each, those from ten to twenty metres square pay \$40 and those more

than twenty metres square pay \$80 annual tax.

To avoid eluding the law by grouping together small boards, the decree doubles the above rates for two similar advertisement boards in proximity to each other, triples the tax for three boards near together and quadruples the tax for the grouping of four or more boards.

This is believed to be a model law on the subject, and is being copied by the legislatures and governments of other countries, notably Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Denmark and Holland.

The only drawback to this new law against public eyesores is a very serious one. It cannot legally be enforced in France until 1915.

confessed, were murderers, pirates and bandits."

Canon Henson ended the letter as follows: "I differ so completely from your clients in their view of what is befitting a clergyman of the Church of England, a gentleman and a man, that you will not be surprised to learn that I think nothing is required from me in any of these characters which could abate anything of the severity of the censure I conceived myself called on to pass on the directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company in my sermon."

## AMERICANS IN FRANCE

Visitors to Resorts Find New Type of Annoyance.

Paris, Aug. 16.—In their efforts to provide every convenience for tourists, and, incidentally, to extract as much money as possible from them on one pretext or another, the people of the Continent are apparently determined to leave no stone unturned. The latest enterprise on the part of persons anxious to turn a penny, honest or dishonest, is to pretend to be private detectives anxious to place their services at the disposal of visitors at Continental holiday resorts. Every Continental hotel publishes a visitors' list, and visitors staying at the better class hotels as soon as their names appear in this list receive sealed communications marked "private and confidential," which prove to be letters from alleged private detectives offering their services to the "honoured sir" or "honoured madame" in case they want their wives or husbands watched with a view to obtaining a divorce or judicial separation. The circulars assure the husband or wife of the "most crushing proof" of the misconduct of their partner. Usually they add that during the holiday time the opportunities for catching people tripping are naturally far more favorable than at other times. Americans, however, do not often "fall."

In view of the unreasonable weather theatre managers in Paris are seriously considering the advisability of advancing the date for reopening their houses. There are hordes of foreign visitors in Paris whose opportunities of amusement are limited considerably by the weather's vagaries, and it is obvious that the theatres are losing a great deal of money which they might have if their doors were open. During the last few weeks the open air café concerts in the Champs Elysées have had very poor attendances. Last week the Châtelet Theatre put on "La Course aux Dollars" and drew big houses. A special class of entertainment will shortly be put on by M. Aurele Sydney, the Anglo-French actor. On one evening in each week the performance will be in English, with English players.

Robert MacCameron, a New York artist, who in September, 1910, painted and took to New York a portrait of Rodin, the sculptor, which was presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has just been decorated with the Legion of Honor. Mr. MacCameron's best known work includes portraits of the Duchess of Rutland, Mrs. Ava Astor and Lady Diana Manners.

Miss Isadora Duncan, the dancer, has just bought, for nearly \$250,000, the Château de Béarn, at St. Cloud, near Paris. The chateau is extremely picturesque, and was the residence of Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, in the time of Louis XIV.

Newcomers at the Hotel de Crillon this week include Mr. and Mrs. W. Baker, Mrs. Tobber Hammerschlag, J. Williams Kuhn and Mr. and Mrs. B. Insley, of New York.

At the Hotel Cecil the New Yorkers arrived this week include Mrs. M. G. Battle, Lawrence Battle and A. Battle, and Mrs. M. W. Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bradley and the Misses Bradley, A. N. Dunne and H. L. Sherwood, of New York, have just arrived at the Hotel Brighton.

In the course of an extended Continental tour Mrs. Alfred Henderson and Miss Henderson, of New York, are making a brief stay at the Hotel de l'Alfred.

New arrivals of New Yorkers at the Elysée Palace Hotel comprise Robert Maverick, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. S. Strasburger, Miss R. A. Straubinger and Thomas M. Beattie.

T. Denny and J. Denny, of New York, have just left the Hotel d'Alma for Switzerland.

Among the Americans arriving this week at the Hotel Majestic were Dr. and Mrs. E. Beer, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Holt and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Martin, of New York.

New Yorkers staying this week at the Hotel Meurice include Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Pillsbury, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gilroy and Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. King, of New York, who intend to pass the rest of the month at Trouville, have just arrived at the Hotel des Roches Noires.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who have been sojourning at Dinard, will visit Berlin this month.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Millard, of New York, are making a thorough automobile tour of Normandy.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Potter and the Misses Potter, of New York, who have been in Paris since the last week of July, have just left on an automobile tour of Normandy, Brittany and Switzerland. They intend, if possible, to return to Paris in time to join the Olympic at Cherbourg on August 29.

U. S. ORDERS TWO MORE  
CRUISERS TO NICARAGUA

The Colorado and the Cleveland to Speed at Once to Corinto from Puget Sound.

## PRAIRIE CARRIES MARINES

Eight Hundred Men, Happy at the Prospect of a Fight, Leave Philadelphia—The Idaho May Go.

Seattle, Aug. 24.—Two cruisers will be sent to Nicaragua from the Puget Sound navy yard. Orders were received at the yard to-day for the armored cruiser Colorado to proceed without delay to Corinto and join the fleet under command of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southard. The Colorado is coaling for the trip, and probably will get away to-morrow morning.

Orders also were received to place the cruiser Cleveland in commission and prepare her to follow the Colorado as soon as possible. The Cleveland, which has been in reserve, will be ready for service not later than Tuesday. She will proceed to San Francisco to take on supplies and provisions. The Colorado has a complement of 800 men, including sixty-five marines. The Cleveland will carry 320 men.

The Colorado was to have gone to San Diego for target practice on September 12. Repairs to her engines, for which she came to the Puget Sound yard from the Orient, were completed at noon to-day.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24.—Eight hundred marines, happy at the prospect of active service against Nicaraguan rebels, boarded the cruiser Prairie this morning and sailed from League Island at noon for Colon. There they will be carried across the isthmus by rail and then transferred to the cruiser California, which will take them to Nicaragua.

The Prairie will be reinforced at Nicaragua by the battleship Idaho in the opinion of officers at the navy yard, who watched that big fighting machine swing away from her berth yesterday afternoon. Captain W. L. Howard sailed under sealed orders from the Navy Department, which were not to be opened until the ship was seven miles off the Delaware Capes. The Idaho carried a full complement of sailors and marines. At sundown she dropped anchor, proceeding down the river this morning.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Detachments of bluejackets from the gunboat Annapolis and the collier Justin patrolling the city at night; an armed guard of volunteers, made up largely of the foreign element, acting as police during the day, and all the foreign women and children in the port sleeping on the American naval vessels—such is the situation in Corinto, according to the last report from American Consul Johnson.

The report was dated August 22. Telegraph and mail communication between the port and Managua had then been nearly a week by the rebels, who were believed to be in possession of stations on the line of railroad. The last message from American Minister Wetzel was brought down from the capital to the coast by Commander Terhune, of the Annapolis, who had gone up to Managua to confer with Mr. Wetzel.

The gunboat Denver is due at Corinto to-day or to-morrow. She probably will be sent immediately to San Juan del Sur and maintained there for a while to keep up communication by wireless with the Annapolis and the Justin at Corinto. As soon as the Denver's marines are landed in Corinto probably they will be sent inland to reopen and maintain telegraphic and rail communication with the capital.

REBELS ATTACKING TOWNS  
Liberals Join Revolt—Americans Flee to Corinto.

Managua, Aug. 23 (delayed).—Liberals in the northwest of Nicaragua are joining the revolt against the government of President Diaz, and the insurrectionary movement is daily becoming stronger. Bands of Liberals are attacking the towns in the department of Chinandega, and others are wandering about the country like bandits, subsisting on cattle and provisions taken from the plantations. The drafting of Conservatives to reinforce the army at Managua has given the Liberals an open field.

Foreigners in that section of the country are apprehensive and have appealed to the government and to the American Minister and American consuls for protection, which cannot be given. They have been advised to flee to Managua, but in many cases that is impossible. The Liberals are antagonistic to Americans and other foreigners.

An uprising of Liberals occurred at Corinto, a seaport on the Pacific, on Sunday, but a force of sailors landed from the gunboat Annapolis and the collier Justin, the only American vessels in that harbor, succeeded in preserving order.

Many Americans are arriving at Corinto from the outlying cities. The town is guarded at night, at the request of the municipal authorities, by the sailors from the two American vessels and by a volunteer force of American officials and business men, who are marooned there. The volunteers include Judges Schoenrich and Thompson, of the Claims Commission; Abram and Irving Lindberg, of the customs; Mr. Mellor, of the bank, and American Consul Johnson, who has taken an energetic stand to maintain law and order.

A train which left Corinto for the capital last Saturday turned back after narrowly escaping capture by Liberals who had risen at Chichigalpa, near the town of Chinandega, which had been taken three times by the insurgents and recaptured on as many occasions by the Conservatives. Chinandega also was attacked, but the rebels were repulsed by the soldiers of the garrison.

A big British sugar mill near Chichigalpa also was attacked by the people of that town. The employees of the mill took refuge in the house of an American named Young, who is defending his residence. He has sent strong appeals for protection to Corinto, but it is impossible to comply with his request, owing to the small force there.

Americans and other foreigners, as well as peaceable citizens, are anxiously awaiting the rumored arrival of more American cruisers and marines.

The situation Friday at Managua, Masaya and Granada is unchanged. Neither side is strong enough to leave its stronghold.

BOXING MATCH IS SHOWN  
IN NEW PARIS PLAY

Occasion Gives Rise to Verbal Passage-at-Arms Between French Society Women.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Aug. 24.—A clever, frisky and rather naughty little three-act comedy is "The Boxing Match," by Jean José Frappa and Henry Mazuel, produced at the Théâtre des Variétés last night. The story turns upon a boxing match arranged by an American and a Frenchman, who engage two prizefighters to meet, the patron of the winner to obtain the hand of a young woman whom they both admire.

The leading part is splendidly played by M. de Max, who scored a great success as an American millionaire. This comedy is a realistic presentation of a prizefight, and elicits some severe criticisms from several French women of letters.

The Duchesse d'Uzes declares that public boxing matches are a vile and brutal public amusement, and Mme. Litvine says boxing matches are useless massacres of fine physical models.

Mme. Daniel Lesueur alone among French women defends public boxing, on the ground that it gives a Spartan tinge to French manhood and prevents the youth of France from becoming too effeminate. She adds, moreover, that the sport of boxing is much less cruel than the hunting of poor harmless stags, in which "sport" the Duchesse d'Uzes takes a prominent part.

## FOR LION HUNT IN LONDON

Bostock Prepares a Real One at \$500 Admission.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 24.—Objections by members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have caused a change in the plans for Bostock's lion hunt in the stadium at the White City, by which the danger is transferred from the lions to the men. Rifles will be excluded, and the animals hunted with ropes and nets.

Bostock plans to furnish excitement at \$500 per throbb to men and women who seek the thrill of the jungle without the journey to Africa, and the new plan certainly seems to offer plenty of opportunity for excitement of the most intense description.

After transforming the stadium into a jungle, with forests, rocks, streams and pitfalls, Bostock proposes to turn lions loose for a fortnight. Then men and women armed only with ropes and nets will be permitted to enter the jungle after paying \$500 gate money and try to capture the animals.

No provision has been made for the general public; there will be but a limited number of seats in lion proof cages at points of vantage, from which Bostock, with his trainers and a select few friends of the hunters, may witness the slaughter. Bostock says the lions will not be of the half domesticated variety, but beasts fresh from Africa, and he guarantees a rapid succession of powerful thrills, all of the same electric-shock-alternating-current-dynamo brand, or money refunded.

## ARMY FLYING SCHOOL OPEN

British Drilled in Aeronautics on Lofty Plain.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 24.—The official flying school for officers and men of the British army was opened this week at Upavon, on Salisbury Plain, eight miles from Amesbury, Wiltshire. The site is on a lofty part of the plain, eight hundred feet above the sea level, and remote from roads—which is regarded as a special advantage, as there is less likelihood of crowds of sightseers interfering with the work.

The ground cost \$450,000 and \$190,000 was appropriated for buildings. There are now sixteen hangars, with large workshops, a storeroom, a lecture hall and hospital quarters for all ranks.

It is proposed that sixty officers be trained at one time. Three courses a year will be given. Twenty officers started on the work this week. The course includes 'cross-country flying, the general principles of aeronautical mechanics, the construction, maintenance and use of instruments, engines, etc.; meteorology, photography and signalling.

The commandant, Commander Paine, of the navy, receives \$6,000 a year. Under him are an assistant and five instructors.

## AVIATORS COME TO GRIEF

Many Near Drowning at St. Malo—C. T. Weymann Rescued.

St. Malo, France, Aug. 24.—The first hydroaeroplane race meeting ever held began here to-day in the presence of an immense concourse of people from all parts of France and from many European countries.

The weather was fine and very favorable at the start of the races, in which a considerable number of flyers are entered. The wind, however, blew with sufficient strength to test the nerve of the contestants, and later became so tempestuous that several aviators withdrew shortly after the aircraft had been lined up in the bay for the first race, of twenty-nine kilometers (about eighteen miles).

Frank Barra, on a biplane, was the first to come to grief during the race. His machine turned turtle, but the pilot succeeded in getting hold of one of the floats, from which he was soon rescued.

René Labouret, carrying two passengers on his biplane, got away well in spite of the fierce tossing of the waves and completed the course in good time.

Charles T. Weymann, the American aviator, steering the first monoplane that had appeared in the race and carrying a passenger with him, had negotiated only half the course when a gust of wind blew his machine into the water. Two torpedo boats were quickly on the scene and picked up the aviator and his companion, as well as the machine.

Only six competitors completed the entire journey and René Labouret was declared the winner, his time for the 18 miles being 17 minutes 57 seconds.

## LONDON AT THE PLAY

Rush of Autumn Productions Begins Next Week.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 24.—Allan Allaysworth has already broken into the new season with his production of "Ready Money" at the New Theatre, but the first week in September will see the beginning of the real rush of autumn productions. Between August 31 and September 7 there will be six new plays, one removal and one revival. The list is as follows:

August 31, at the Vaudeville, "Little Miss Llewellyn," preceded by "The Maker of Dreams."

September 2, at the Globe, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"; "The Glad Eye," transferred from the Apollo to the Strand, formerly Whitney's.

September 3, at His Majesty's, "Drake."

September 4, at the Comedy, "A Scrape of the Pen."

September 7, at the Apollo, "The Grass Widows"; at the Lyric, "The Girl in the Taxi."

"Little Miss Llewellyn," in which Miss Hilda Trevelyan and Edmund Gwenn make their entry as West End managers, is an adaptation of "Le Mariage de Mlle. Beulemans," which has made a great success both in Brussels and in Paris. For the purposes of the English production the scene is changed from Belgium to Wales.

"The Maker of Dreams" is a fantasy in one act by Oliphant Down.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" is familiar, of course, to American playgoers, and "Drake" is L. N. Parker's spectacle, of which so much has been written and which is anticipated with such keen interest.

"A Scrape of the Pen" is Graham Moffatt's new piece, dealing with Scotch life and character, while "The Grass Widows" is Gustave Kerker's new comic opera.

Looking a little further ahead, there is "Everywoman," with its scenes adapted to London, to be produced at Drury Lane on September 12; "The Great John Ganton," at the Aldwych on September 14; "The Little Café," at

the Playhouse on September 17; three one act plays by Bernard Shaw, J. M. Barrie and Sir A. W. Pinero at the Duke of York's on September 19; Granville Barker's Shakespearean season at the Savoy on September 29, and "La Flambe" at the St. James's on October 1.

## FILMS HURT THE THEATRES

London Playhouses Strive to Obtain Sunday Permits.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 24.—Theatrical receipts have been so affected by the moving picture houses that actors are seeking means to enlarge the field of competition. Meetings will be held in September by the Actors' Association and the Variety Artists' Federation, with the object of obtaining permission from the authorities for the opening of theatres and music halls as well as picture palaces on Sunday.

Originally the picture palaces were allowed to give Sunday performances on the theory that no actors in costumes participated and that the receipts went to charity. Although there is no longer any pretence of this, yet it may be extremely difficult to close them, as they have become an accepted part of the people's relaxation. Also they are keen competitors of the public house on Sunday evenings, and, therefore, the police are strongly in favor of allowing them to continue.

The theatres and music halls already have the privilege of Sunday concerts, the theory in their case being that no admission fee is charged. Now it is proposed to make a strong effort to obtain a full theatrical license for Sunday productions.

## LA LORRAINE IN LATE

Will Sail To-day with French Aviators on Board.

Havre, France, Aug. 24.—A delay has occurred in the departure of the liner, which is to represent France in the contest for the International Aviation Cup at Chicago on September 3.

Jules Védrines, Maurice Prevost and André Frey were to have left this port to-day on board the French transatlantic liner La Lorraine. As she did not, however, arrive here from New York until last evening, very much belated, she could not complete her coaling in time to leave again according to schedule. She will sail to-morrow.

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